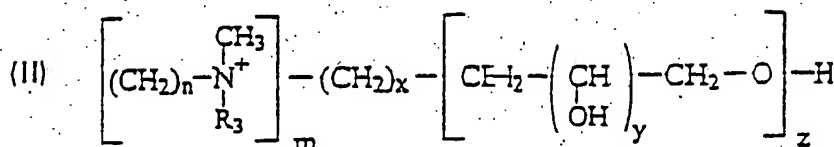## Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application. Please cancel claims 14, 16-30, 32, 34 and 35.

1. (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) A - PO_3 - B

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

$$(II) \quad \left[(CH_2)_n - \overset{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle R_3}{|}}{N^+}} \right]_m - (CH_2)_x - \left[CH_2 - \left(\underset{\underset{\displaystyle OH}{|}}{CH} \right)_y - CH_2 - O \right]_z - H$$

in which

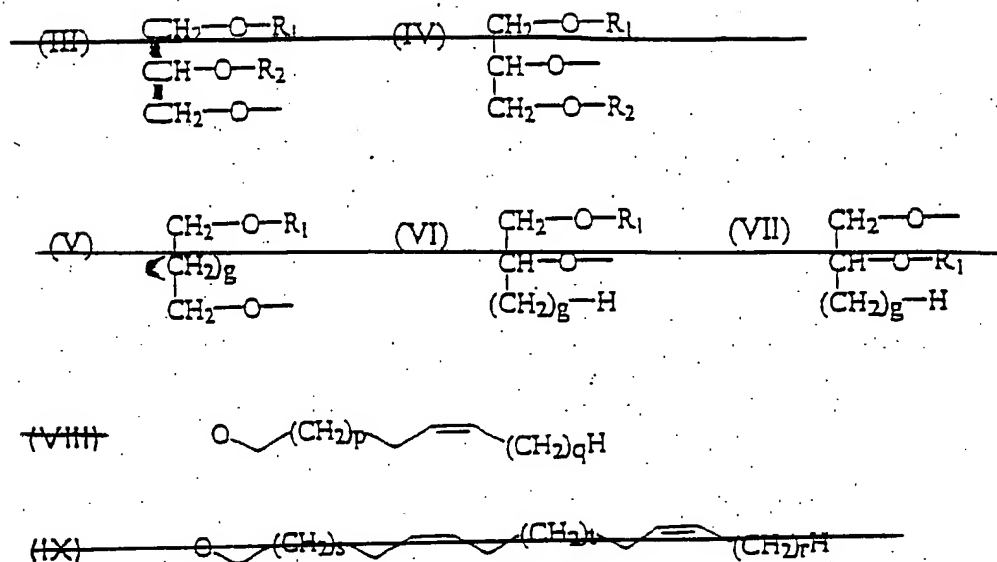n is an integer from 2 to 8;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is ~~a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX)~~:

(III)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$CH-O-R_2$$
$$CH_2-O-$$

(IV)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$CH-O-$$
$$CH_2-O-R_2$$

(V)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$(CH_2)_g$$
$$CH_2-O-$$

(VI)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$CH-O-$$
$$(CH_2)_g-H$$

(VII)
$$CH_2-O-$$
$$CH-O-R_1$$
$$(CH_2)_g-H$$

(VIII)
$$O-(CH_2)_p \diagup\!\!\diagdown (CH_2)_qH$$

(IX)
$$O-(CH_2)_s \diagup\!\!\diagdown (CH_2)_t \diagup\!\!\diagdown (CH_2)_rH$$

in which

~~g is an integer from 0 to 8;~~

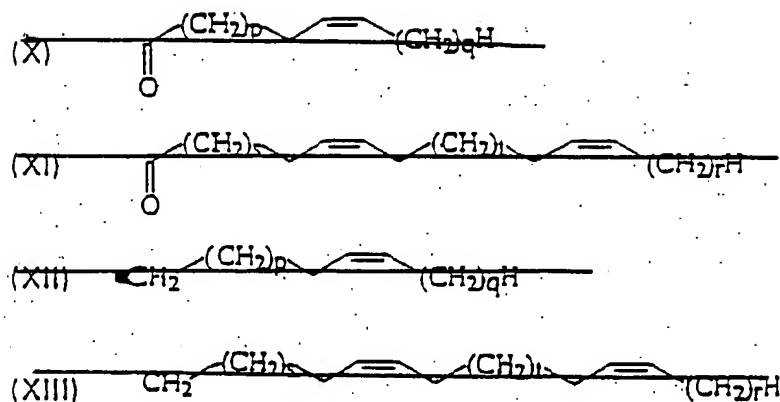~~p, q, r, s, t ≥ 0;~~

<u>$p \geq 0$;</u>

<u>$q \geq 0$;</u>

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$; and

~~$8 \leq s + t + r \leq 26$;~~

~~where R₁ and R₂ are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of R₁ and R₂ is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII):~~

(X)

(XI)

(XII)

$(XIII)$

where q ≠ 8 for p + q = 14, 16, 18 or 20, if neither of the radicals R_1 and R_2 is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII), with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII) and p + q is 12, q is not 4 and when p + q = 14, 16, 18 or 20, q is not 8; and

wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

2.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1.

3.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 2, in which the following applies to B:

m = 1;

x = 1 to 3;

z = 0.

4.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 3, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 1$;

$z = 0$.

5.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 1$;

$z = 1$ to 5.

6.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 5, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 1$;

$z = 1$ to 3.

7.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 2$ to 4;

$z = 1$.

8.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 0$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 1$;

$z = 1$ to 5.

9.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 0$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 2$ to 4;

$z = 1$.

10.   (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$R_3 = CH_3$.

11.   (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$R_3 = 1,2$-dihydroxypropyl.

12.   (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$n = 2$ to 6.

13.   (Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$n = 3$.

14.   Canceled.

15.   (Currently amended) A compound as claimed in claim ~~14~~ 1, in which A ~~is a radical of the formula (VIII) and~~ has 16 to 23 carbon atoms.

16-32. Canceled.

33.   (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises an active ingredient as claimed in claim 1, where appropriate together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, excipients, carriers and fillers.
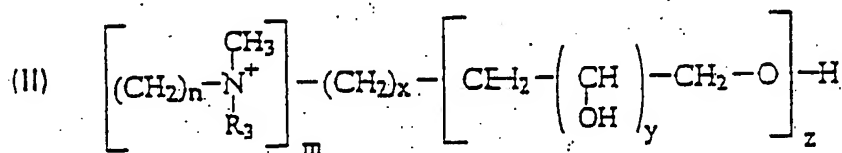
34-42. Canceled.

43.   (Currently amended) A compound according to claim 1, wherein ~~A is a radical of formula (VIII),~~ p is 9, q is 8, z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, n is 4 and R_3 is methyl.

44.   (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) A – PO_3 - B

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

$$(II) \quad \left[(CH_2)_n - \overset{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle R_3}{|}}{N^+}} \right]_m - (CH_2)_x - \left[CH_2 - \left(\underset{\underset{\displaystyle OH}{|}}{CH} \right)_y - CH_2 - O \right]_z - H$$

in which

n is an integer from ~~2~~ 4 to 8;

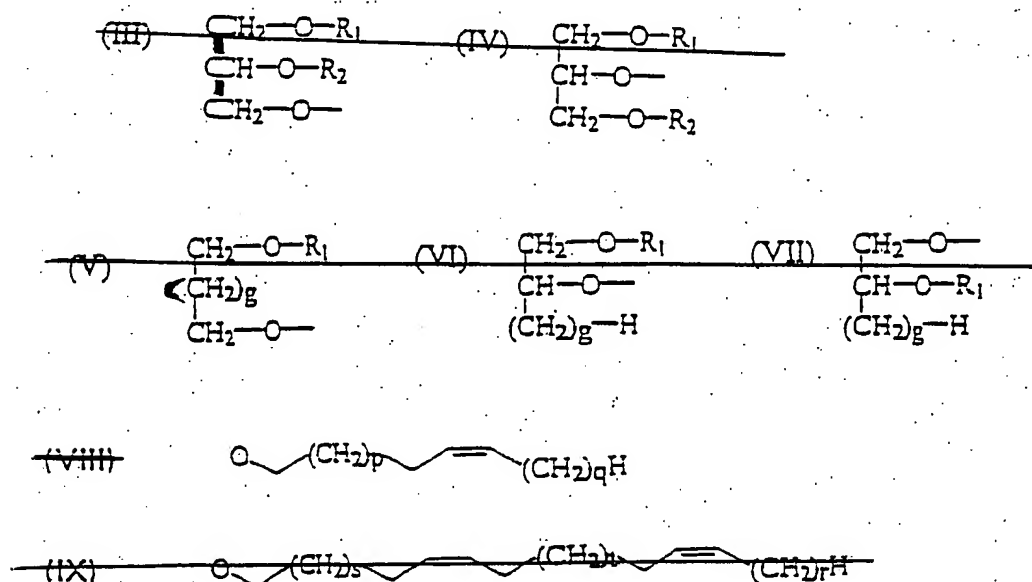m is ~~0,~~ 1 ~~or 2.~~

x is ~~an integer from 0 to 8~~ 1;

~~y is an integer from 1 to 4;~~

z is ~~an integer from 0 to 5;~~

R$_3$ is an alkyl radical having 1 ~~to 3~~ C atoms, which ~~may be substituted by one or more~~ is not

substituted by a hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX):

(III)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$CH-O-R_2$$
$$CH_2-O-$$

(IV)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$CH-O-$$
$$CH_2-O-R_2$$

(V)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$(CH_2)_g$$
$$CH_2-O-$$

(VI)
$$CH_2-O-R_1$$
$$CH-O-$$
$$(CH_2)_g-H$$

(VII)
$$CH_2-O-$$
$$CH-O-R_1$$
$$(CH_2)_g-H$$

(VIII)
$$O\diagdown(CH_2)_p\diagup=\diagdown(CH_2)_qH$$

(IX)
$$O\diagdown(CH_2)_s\diagdown=\diagdown(CH_2)_t\diagdown=\diagdown(CH_2)_rH$$
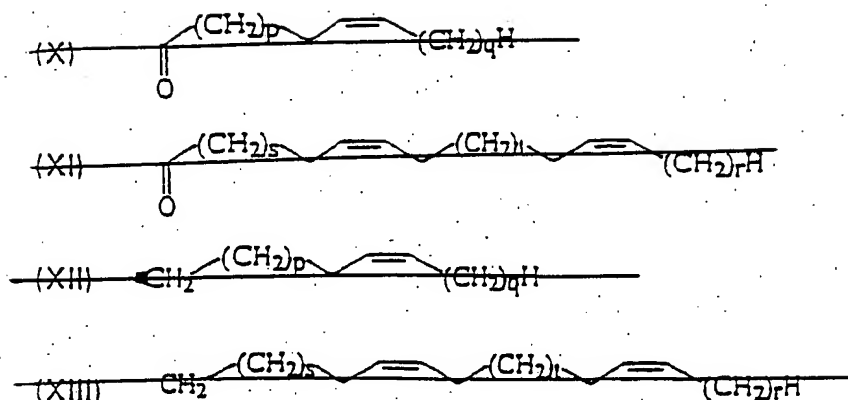
in which

g is an integer from 0 to 8;

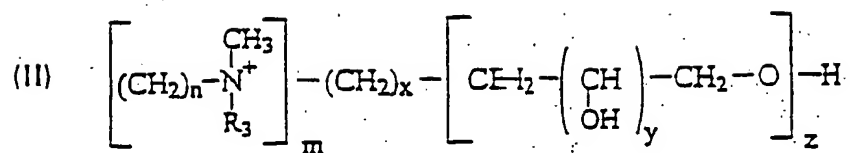p, q, r, s, t ≥ 0;

$p \geq 0$;

$q \geq 0$;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ and

8 ≤ s + t + r ≤ 26;

where R₁ and R₂ are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and XIII), and at least one of R₁ and R₂ is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII):

where q ≠ 8 for p + q = 14, 16, 18 or 20, ~~if neither of the radicals R₁ and R₂ is a radical of~~ ~~the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII),~~

~~with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII), z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, and R₃ is an~~ ~~alkyl radical having 1 C atom which is not substituted by a hydroxy group, and n is not 2 or 3~~

and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

45.   (Currently amended) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) A - PO₃ - B

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

(II)
$$\left[(CH_2)_n - \overset{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle R_3}{|}}{N}}\!\!^+ \right]_m \!\!-(CH_2)_x - \left[CH_2 - \left(\overset{\displaystyle CH}{\underset{\displaystyle OH}{|}} \right)_y - CH_2 - O \right]_z \!\!-H$$

in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8
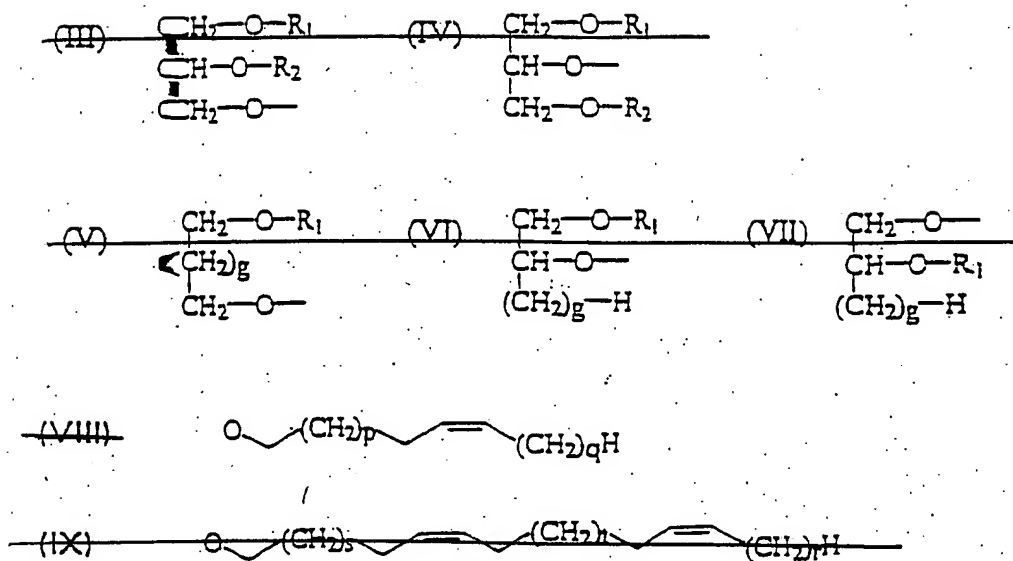
m is 0, 1 or 2:

x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer rom 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is ~~a radical selected from one of the formulae (III) to (IX)~~:

$$
\text{(III)} \quad
\begin{array}{l}
CH_2\!-\!O\!-\!R_1 \\
CH\!-\!O\!-\!R_2 \\
CH_2\!-\!O\!-
\end{array}
\qquad
\text{(IV)} \quad
\begin{array}{l}
CH_2\!-\!O\!-\!R_1 \\
CH\!-\!O\!- \\
CH_2\!-\!O\!-\!R_2
\end{array}
$$

$$
\text{(V)} \quad
\begin{array}{l}
CH_2\!-\!O\!-\!R_1 \\
(CH_2)_g \\
CH_2\!-\!O\!-
\end{array}
\qquad
\text{(VI)} \quad
\begin{array}{l}
CH_2\!-\!O\!-\!R_1 \\
CH\!-\!O\!- \\
(CH_2)_g\!-\!H
\end{array}
\qquad
\text{(VII)} \quad
\begin{array}{l}
CH_2\!-\!O\!- \\
CH\!-\!O\!-\!R_1 \\
(CH_2)_g\!-\!H
\end{array}
$$

$$
\text{(VIII)} \quad O\!-\!(CH_2)_p\!=\!(CH_2)_qH
$$

$$
\text{(IX)} \quad O\!-\!(CH_2)_s\!=\!(CH_2)_t\!=\!(CH_2)_rH
$$

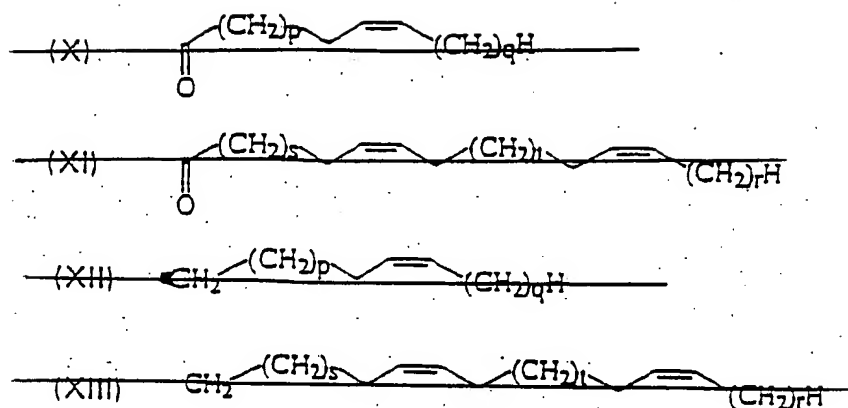in which

g is an integer from 0 to 8;

p, q, r, s, t ≥ 0;

$p \geq 0$;

$q \geq 0$;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ and

$8 \leq s + t + r \leq 26$;

where R₁ and R₂ are each independently hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated acyl or alkyl radical or a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII), and at least one of R₁ and R₂ is a radical selected from one of the formulae (X), (XI), (XII), and (XIII):

where q ≠ 8 for p + q = 14, 16, 18 or 20, if neither of the radicals R₁ and R₂ is a radical of the formula (XI) or (XIII), or if A is a radical of the formula (VIII), with the proviso that when A is a radical of the formula (VIII), p + q is not 12, 13, 14 or 15 and when $p + q = 16$, 18 or 20, q is not 8, and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.